





HAMMER & MOSSER,  
Publishers.  
J. H. HAMMER,  
J. H. MOSSER.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.  
Thursday Evening, Feb. 4.

AND STILL THEY COME.

The people will have the REPUBLICAN, as witness the following list of renewals and new subscriptions since our last:

Jeremiah Thomas, Friends Creek.  
Ed. Turpin, Decatur.  
W. S. Grubbs, Louisville, Ky.  
B. D. Querry, Friends Creek.  
T. W. Berry, Sangamon.  
Jones Nye, Decatur.  
J. N. Hoyt, Harriestown.  
James N. Cline, Lincoln, Neb.  
S. A. Maffit, Sedgewick City, Kan.  
S. A. Williams, Burlington, Kan.  
Thomas J. Rubleam, Wheatland.  
H. W. Davis, Long Creek.  
D. H. Greer, San Jose, Cal.  
D. A. Woodland, Forsyth.  
Jason Rice, Amesville, Ohio.  
Samuel Smethers, Friends Creek.  
E. D. Cole, Macon.  
S. C. Allen, Decatur.  
W. R. Park, Harriestown.  
A. Dennis, Decatur.  
Charles Hirsch, Decatur.  
A. H. Boze, Glenwood, Mo.  
H. J. Eymann, Warrensburg.  
Samuel Wetzel, Decatur.  
Hilton Cassel.  
J. T. Turner, Harriestown.  
J. J. Clark, Oresco, Kan.  
H. S. Connel, Elcso.  
P. K. Hamilton, Illinois.  
Will H. Oren, Latham.  
Henry Wherman, Dalton City.  
L. Cazale, Macon.  
D. H. Krone, Assumption.  
S. S. Hopkins, Wheatland.  
Fred Schweb, Decatur.  
J. G. Shanklin, Macon.  
J. R. Prier, Wheatland.  
J. D. Gephord, Island City, Mo.  
Dr. F. May, Decatur.  
Mrs. Tibbie Judd, Mansfield, Ill.  
Henry Rhodes, Jr., Hickory Point.  
Henry Martin, Forsyth.  
C. D. Camp, Springfield.  
E. N. Case, Macon.  
John Brandt, Decatur.  
W. T. Mollit, Blue Mount.  
J. A. Brown, Decatur.  
J. H. Goltz, Macon.  
J. W. Duval, Argenta.

The Indianapolis Journal says: "If the public mind has not got past the point of being startled by anything, it must, we think, undergo at least a momentary sensation on fully taking in the fact that the next House of Representatives will be practically under the control of ex-rebels. The total number of this class in the next Congress is said to be eighty-five, of whom five will be in the Senate and eighty in the House. That is to say, out of 292 members of the next House, there will be eighty who either served in the rebel army or held civil positions under the Confederate government. The total Democratic strength in the House, as it now stands, with seventeen members to be elected in the spring, is 161, so that the ex-rebel members constitute just about one-half of the Democratic strength. No person at all acquainted with the political history of the country and with the aggressive character of southern men can doubt that this element will control the Democratic party and shape the legislation of the next House. As all appropriation bills and bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives, these men will hold the purse-strings and control the finances of the government. We are not saying that they will attempt any revolutionary or dangerous policy, because we have had no assurance that they will, and sincerely hope they may not. We simply state and call attention to the fact, sufficiently startling in itself, that they will virtually control the House."

"This remarkable state of facts suggests one or two reflections. It is a complete answer to the charge constantly made by Democrats that the policy of the Republican party towards the south has been one of tyranny and hate. These ex-rebels owe their seats in Congress, their political enfranchisement, their very lives, to the mild and lenient policy of the government under Republican control. If any one had predicted ten years ago that they would not only be pardoned, but clothed again with political rights by the Republican party, he would have been deemed a bold prophet. And had the same prophet added that within ten years from the surrender of Lee's army the National House of Representatives would be practically under the control of ex-rebels, unfranchised by the generosity of the Republican party and elected to Congress by Democratic votes, he would have been set down for a madman. Yet such is now the sober fact. We are not arguing now that the Republican party has erred in pursuing a too mild and generous policy towards the rebels, but we simply call attention to existing facts as furnish-

ing a complete refutation to the oft-repeated charge that the Republican policy towards the rebels has been that of tyranny and hate. Time alone can prove whether the policy of forgiveness has been a wise one, and whether the American people have too soon forgotten the lessons and the objects of the war."

IN LUCK.

The Khedive's Present to General Sherman's Daughter.

The magnificent present sent by the Khedive of Egypt to Mrs. Lieutenant Fitch, daughter of General Sherman, is in New York, and is, as a matter of course, an object of very decided interest, particularly to the fair sex. The New York Times of Saturday says: Deputy Collector Lydecker held a grand levee in the Collector's office of the custom house yesterday afternoon. It is estimated that more than 3,000 ladies and gentlemen of the city called for the purpose of obtaining a look at the Khedive's magnificent wedding present to General Sherman's daughter. Mr. Lydecker kindly opened the jewel case, and offered all those whose cards he approved an opportunity to feast their eyes upon the royal gift. At length, however, the throng became so great that he gave positive orders that no more cards should be sent in, and many persons were compelled to return home disappointed. Among those who called were Admiral Porter, in company with Lieutenant Fitch, the husband of the fortunate recipient. Artists from the various illustrated papers, and leading men of the various callings and professions were also present. Mr. Tiffany valued the jewels at over \$300,000. Another expert pronounced them to be worth \$280,000. The estimate of Mr. Marsh, the official diamond appraiser of the custom house, is that they would bring from \$250,000 to \$300,000. No one has counted them all, but it is supposed that there are over five hundred in the three pieces. James Fisk, Jr., paid duty on \$28,000 on his famous diamond and it had a flaw in it. There are seventeen diamonds in the Khedive's present that are nearly as large again as Fisk's diamond. Some are a little off color, but there are others that are perfectly pure. They have been in the Custom house over a week, having come over in the Parthia, which arrived early last week. They were carried direct from the vessel to the Custom house by a messenger, who did not know what he was carrying. They were looked up for the night in the custom house safe, and to-day they will be sent to Tiffany's, where they are to remain on exhibition a few days. Mr. Fitch will then be forwarded to St. Louis, where Mrs. Fitch resides.

A reporter of the Times was permitted to see Mrs. Fitch's regal present yesterday. No description yet published of it has been entirely correct. Eight immense round stones, surrounded by smaller ones, are linked together at equal distances by two rows of small stones, four of the links containing twenty stones each, and four others containing sixteen stones each. Another row of small diamonds is fastened in five festoons to the lower row of the front links at equidistant intervals from each of the large diamonds. From each point of contact hangs an immense pear-shaped diamond, surrounded by smaller diamonds, the fastenings being of flawless gold work, dotted with still smaller diamonds. There are seven of these pendants. On each side of the center pendant, and between the festoon and the lower row of the main link, is a large modillion of flawless gold work, studded with large and small diamonds. The central one of these, on the left modillion, a stone of about four carats, is pronounced by experts to be the best stone in the collection on account of its exquisite purity and brilliancy. The diamonds are so arranged that they gradually increase in size from the back toward the front, except in the festoons, in each of which the largest diamond is in the center, the others graduating upward toward the point of fastening. The link, festoon and surrounding diamonds range from one to four carats in size. The large round stone in front is five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and the others are but little smaller. So much for the necklace. The upper part of each ear-ring is composed of two solitaire stones, of four and six carats respectively, one above the other, the lower one set in gold flange work dotted with small diamonds. Beneath these, from a gold branch studded with smaller diamonds, hangs an immense pear-shaped diamond, surrounded by smaller diamonds to match the necklace.

The jewel onskat is of red morocco, stamped with a gilt flower border, and lined below with dark purple velvet, and above with lavender-colored silk.

The recent speech of Senator Conkling on the Louisiana question has brought him suddenly to the front as the candidate of the southern Republicans for the nomination in 1876. It has long been known that Conkling had aspirations in that direction, and it is now said he will have the support of his own State and of Pennsylvania, the latter through the influence of Cameron, who is not particularly friendly to Blaine. This, with the southern delegation solid for him, would, it is claimed by his friends, make him a formidable rival of Blaine in the convention.

Wanted.—A German girl to do the housework of a small family. Enquire at this office.

TELEGRAPHIC.

3 O'clock, P. M.  
(Reported Expressly for the Daily Republican.)

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Debate on the Civil Rights Bill.

BUTLER SHOWS HIS TEETH AGAIN.

Defeat of Carpenter in Wis.

TILTON STILL ON THE WITNESS STAND.

He Denies the Bessie-Turner Story.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

Mr. Butler insisted on the regular order, which was whether the House would consider his motion to reconsider the vote of last session referring the civil rights bill to the judiciary committee, the vote resulted 147 yeas, 91 nays. The House then voted to reconsider reference by 151 to 93.

The special order of the Hefenip canal bill being set for to-day the civil rights bill was about to go over when Mr. Hawley, who has charge of the bill, in order not to stand in the way of civil rights, asked its postponement one week.

Mr. Dawes objected, as this would interfere with the appropriation bills.

Mr. Hawley moved to support the postponement until the day after the civil rights bill was disposed of.

Agreed to—134 to 92.

Mr. Butler then moved to reconsider the vote referring the civil rights bill to the judiciary committee.

The question was then on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Butler stated how he proposed to manage the bill. He would first yield to a motion to substitute the Senate bill, then yield to White, of Alabama, to offer a substitute, then to a motion to amend by striking out the clauses relating to schools. This would give a chance for the expression of all shades of opinion.

Mr. Cessna thereupon offered the Senate bill as a substitute.

Mr. White offered a substitute of his own, and Mr. Kellogg offered to amend by striking out the school clause.

Mr. Butler gave notice that he would let the debate on the bill run as long as the House chose to sit, and would move the previous question at one o'clock to-morrow. In his remarks Mr. Butler referred to the Southern people as banditti.

Mr. McLean asked why he did so.

Mr. Butler qualified his remarks, saying that it was only the minority.

Mr. McLean said, *sotto voce*, Mr. Butler was the only murderer on the floor, having murdered a man in New Orleans.

After taking his seat, Mr. Butler heard of this, rose again and characterized Mr. McLean's language as improper, ungentlemanly and ruffianly.

Mr. McLean said if he misunderstood, he would withdraw his remarks; otherwise he retracted nothing.

Mr. McLean's remark was written down, and the Speaker ruled it out of order.

Mr. Lamar insisted that the Speaker should rule on Mr. Butler's language, characterizing Mr. McLean's language as ruffianly.

The Speaker said it was unparliamentary.

After further talk regular business was resumed.

Mr. Lynch having the floor on the advocacy of the bill, said the colored people wanted not social rights, but protection. He stated the hard experiences he had had in traveling.

Mr. Finch argued against the bill.

The evening session was exclusively for debate on the bill.

In the evening session but few members were present.

Mr. Cain jested the idea that there was bad blood between the races in the South, and made some facetious remarks in regard to mulattoes, which caused much merriment.

Adjourned.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—The twelfth ballot for United States Senator this morning resulted in the choice of Hon. A. Cameron, of LaCrosse, by the following vote: (Carpenter, 59; Cameron, 68; Hazleton, 3; J. G. Clark, 1. The result was brought about by the coalition of Democrats and bolting Republicans, the latter having offered the Democrats four names from which to choose. Cameron accepted the nomination on the platform of hard money, tariff for revenue, and supremacy of the civil authorities in time of peace. The Senator elect was born in Caledonia, New York, and has served six years in the State Legislature. He is a lawyer, a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and has heretofore acted with the Republican party, but it is understood he approved the Democratic platform in 1872. He has not been active in politics for two years.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—In the Beecher trial Tilton continued his evidence in regard to the church council and his conversation with Beecher previous to the meeting of that body. He had a conversation with Beecher about the Bacon charges, and told him he must deny them. Shearman on that occasion apologized to him for having insulted Mr. Tilton in public. This was the last interview with Beecher.

The witness identified the letter from himself to Beecher, refusing to accept money to go abroad and remain a number of years. After the publication of the letter calling for an investigating committee, his wife left his house; witness did not restrain. Witness then stated the circumstances under which Bessie Turner came to his house, and denied positively the truth of the story of his having carried her to his bed, or ever having exhibited improper conduct towards her.

Fullerton said he desired to put in, at a later period, some correspondence between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, to which Mr. Everts objected, and on suggestion of Mr. Beach recess was taken to allow counsel for the prosecution to search for the letters, that they might be presented in evidence at once.

After recess, Tilton, resuming the stand, said he used to write to his wife frequently while lecturing; he identified certain letters handed him as written to him by his wife; one of these latter was read, which expressed the tenderest affection for him, and thanking him for the sweet way in which he reproved her. A number of others were read, all full of conjugal affection. Some of his replies were also read, and showed the tenderest solicitude for her welfare. One written from Des Moines, Iowa, January 30, 1870, said he felt like a sailor tempest tossed, and would not be at rest until he reached home.

Witness said he furnished no money for Bessie Turner's expenses at school.

Cross-examined by Everts, Tilton said from the time of his marriage till his wife left him, there had been no separation. Just before she left his house he had intended separating. This was at the time she testified before the investigation committee. Gen. Tracy gave him such an account of her appearance there, that he gave up the idea.

He had heard of her being in various places, but did not understand her residence was at Mrs. Ovington's, but that it was in his house. (Sensation.)

Tilton here gave an account of his first meeting with Mrs. Tilton, and spoke in terms of praise of her intellect and heart.

Tilton testified that after Mrs. Tilton's testimony had been delivered, Tracy told him he need have no fear; he instructed her what to say, and had put questions to her that she need make no blunders, that she came before the committee to deny every alleged wrong. As Tracy said this, he wept, and said it was time to suppress this scandal forever.

This witness agreed to, and said he would stand by anything that did not do him injustice.

Tilton continued his testimony, giving a recital of the trials, character and indications of his wife. He paid high tribute to her talent, to her goodness, her heart and her christian spirit. He then stated that he had not changed in sympathetic and religious opinions toward his wife. In early years he was strongly inclined to Calvinism, which broke concurrence of views between himself and wife. This change made her unhappy. The first political difference between himself and Beecher was when the latter declared military emancipation impossible.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Tribune dollar subscription fund, for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers in Kansas and Nebraska exceeds \$10,000, and is steadily increasing. Mr. Reid yesterday sent \$2,600 to the above fund, which makes the amount forwarded \$11,000.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Feb. 3.—The Cherokee Advocate office, with Indian type, which will be very hard to replace, burned last night.

The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry convened for its eighth annual session at Charleston, S. C., yesterday. It is expected that nearly every State and Territory will be represented, and that the session will continue about two weeks. The organization now claims 20,000 Granges, with a membership of over 1,000,000.

THE entertainment of King Kalakaua during his recent visit to New York, cost that city \$9,210.01. And yet the Aldermen got a deal of good eating and drinking out of it.

Snow fell to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches through Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin Tuesday.

Mules for Sale.—Any persons wishing to buy nice three and four years old mules, will consult their interest by calling at the residence of T. W. Berry, Esq., about eight miles northeast of town. Jan. 30, '75 d&w.

Imboden & Co. have just received a choice lot of syrups and sugars, together with a full line of other staple groceries and provisions, all of superior quality. In the line of shell goods and fancy groceries this establishment cannot be excelled. Tropical and domestic fruits are always in full supply in their season. Their stocks of canned and dried fruits, also preserves and pickles, embraces every variety and the choicest brands.

Seibird has now fitted up his new gallery, and is now prepared to take all sorts of pictures.

New Advertisements.

LECTURE!

DR. O'LEARY

Smith's Opera House

MONDAY EV'NG, FEB. 8.

On Physiology, Health, Strength, Beauty, Illustrated with a magnificent collection of Models, Manikins, and curious Specimens, &c. The finest cabinet in America. This is a rare occasion to hear an amusing and instructive lecture, which crowds the largest halls in the cities of the East.

ADMISSION FREE!  
Bos. under 16, to secure attention, ten cents. Lecture to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock. See bills. [d&w]

REDEMPTION NOTICES.

To F. A. Hickox, or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1875, for the taxes for the year 1872, I purchased the following described lot, to-wit: Lot 12, block 2, west half southwest quarter 11, township 2, range 2 east of the third principal meridian, and also the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1875. M. P. MURPHY.

To Cain Adams, or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1875, for the taxes for the year 1872, I purchased the following described lot, to-wit: Lot 1, block 3, Packard's Addition to Decatur, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1875. M. P. MURPHY.

To Win Porter, or whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1875, for the taxes for the year 1872, I purchased the following described lot, to-wit: Lot 1, block 2, Packard's Addition to Decatur, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1875. M. P. MURPHY.

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